Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

No. 16,003 | (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) | TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1943 | 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 | Price 15 Sen

NAVY'S HEROES IN PACIFIC WAR GIVEN HONORS

9th and 10th Posthumous Awards Announced Early This Morning

72 SPECIALLY HONORED

List Includes 70 Airmen Who Displayed Might of Our Fleet's Air Arm

The ninth and 10th conferments of posthumous honors upon the Navy officers and men who laid down their lives for the country in Pacific waters between January last year and August this year were announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under date of October 13.

Seventy-two of these officers and men including Commander Naonobu Tsuzaki have been awarded "Shukunko" or Special Distinction Honors, 70 of whom were Navy airmen who displayed the might of the Japanese Navy Air Units to the whole world.

The announcement issued by the Navy Ministry at 12 a.m. today follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor, today, graciously ordered the conferment of honors on Navy officers and men who died in action in the War of Greater East Asia. Those honored this time are a part of the officers and men who were killed during the period from January of 1942 up to August this year. Among them, 72 officers and men including Commander Naonobu Tsuzaki have been awarded 'Shukunko' or Special Distinction Honors."

The late Commander Tsuzaki and the late Lieutenant-Commander Hisao Hashizume, both of whom have been awarded "Shukunko," rendered distinguished services as commanders of Air Corps and died a gallant death in the course of daring attacks on enemy air bases.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Shigeo Yamagata distinguished himself in various areas since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The late officer, together with his subordinates who also had been awarded "Shukunko," accomplished the brilliant feat of instantaneously sinking an enemy battleship, damaging another and of sinking a cruiser in the course of the Coral Sea Battle.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Yasushi Nikaido participated in the air raid on Pearl Habor and later rendered meritorious services in various war zones.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Hideo Hayashi took part in the aerial attacks on the Philippines at the outset of the war and also distinguished himself on various fronts before he died a glorious death.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Tadatsune Tokaji was a fighter plane pilot. He met a heroic death in aerial combat after shooting down many enemy planes in previous air duels in which he had participated.

The late Lieutenant-Commander Shigeru Yoneyama and the late Lieutenant Masaaki Kishima, together with other officers and non-commissioned officers who have been awarded the Special Distinction Honors, rendered distinguished services in destroying enemy air forces and bases in Pacific areas.

CURTIN PREDICTS LESS PRODUCTION

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that a drastic curtailment of war output and of food production for civilians appeared to be inevitable because of the stoppage in the coal mines, it was reported from Canberra.

Curtin said that the present situation was intolerable and the Government must face the obvious fact that the coal crisis existed. He explained that he was opposed to the nationalization of the coal industry, first because the Government had already full power under the National Security regulations to get any coal required from owners, and to put it to any use it wanted, and secondly because paying large sums in compensation to the owners for their mines would merely add to the Commonwealth's colossal war budget.

It was reported that the railway services in New South Wales will be restricted this week because of the serious depletion of the coal reserved for railways.

Brave Fishermen Capture Yankee Airman in North

Crew of U.S. Bomber Thought That Small Fishing Craft Was Easy Prey, but Nippon Guns, Fighting Spirit Proved Otherwise

By TAKANE IKEBE
Dispatched by the Army Press Section

Top: Seven members of the crew of a fishing boat that captured an American airman in northern waters. Lower: The captured Yankee airman. Photos taken by Jiichi Koyanagi of the Army Press Corps.
(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH.—This is the story of how the seven-man crew of a Japanese fishing boat captured an American airman as he was crawling out of his burning plane which had crashed into the sea during an air raid. The event took place in the waters off Kitachishima on the morning of September 12, when 11 of the 18 raiding Consolidated B-24's and North American B-25's were blasted by the Japanese Forces.

At Attu and Kiska the American fliers would crash their machines into the sea whenever it became dangerous. They had special planes to watch for these shirkers so that rescue ships could save them. So no matter how much the Japanese land forces desired it, they were unable to capture any American airmen. In the Kitachishima raid, however, one was captured, not by soldiers, but by the crew of a small boat which, until then, had been the target of American bombs and machine-gun bullets.

The men who accomplished this deed were the crew members of the Seishin Maru No. 5, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Commander X X at X X. The ship was captained by Tsurukichi Aoyama, 30, who had the following men under him: Kanematsu Suzuki, 50; Boatswain Kiyoshi Yoshida, 40; Seaman Isamu Nishikawa, 35; Seaman Mantaro Kawamura, 47; Seaman Moichi Nishikawa, 19; and Fireman Hisashi Fujimaki, 20, all of Hokkaido.

A.A. Guns Fire

At about 8 a.m. on that morning the Seishin Maru No. 5 left the pier for its parent ship. Around 9 a.m., after the crew had been at work for about half an hour, the air was rent by the roar of guns and a plane bore down upon them. The air-shaking gunfire was caused by the Japanese anti-aircraft batteries which had opened fire on the American planes which had appeared from the direction of X X.

Air raid! Immediately the engine of the Seishin Maru No. 5 was started, and the boat left the side of its parent ship. Already an enemy plane X thousand meters high in the sky had been hit by the Japanese batteries on X X mountain and was belching black smoke as it went into a spin. Then six Consolidated B-24's flew overhead, and from the rear 12 North American B-25's appeared flying at an extremely low altitude.

The roar of gunfire and plane motors shook the air. Black smoke blew over the sea. They are coming this way! thought the men of the boat, and immediately a hail of machine-gun bullets slashed the water around the boat. "Damn! They're even making this little fishing boat a target!", muttered the men. Then, an enemy plane, with motors wide open and roaring, dived straight for the fishing boat. Crash! There was a terrific blasting jolt. The Japanese fishermen automatically lifted their heads and saw a North American B-25 with its tail sticking out of the sea. The plane was burning furiously and was close to the boat.

"What's happened, Captain?"

"Look! Just look at that!" The plane was blazing and the Japanese felt the searing heat full on their faces.

"Damn them. What'll we do!"

The Captain cried: "Don't go near it!" He knew that the plane might explode so held back his men who were raring to go into action, and continued to watch the burning plane.

The plane gradually disappeared under waves and the sight seemed to indicate the fate in store for the men who work against mankind. The Japanese scanned the surface of the water for floating objects. Then something suddenly appeared on the surface of the water.

It was a human being. The men on the boat were not soldiers or sailors; just fishermen. The American use firearms but the Japanese fishermen were willing to take a risk, so they took up the fishing poles lying around them and prepared to fight. But the American did not shoot. He floundered around in the water. "This American, contrary to expectations, has no fight in him," thought the fishermen. So they captured him. Not more than two or three minutes had passed since the North American B-21 had come charging at the boat.

The temperature of the water in the strait was X X degrees. No one can stay in the water over one minute and expect to come out alive. The American hauled out of this frigid sea was lucky. When he came on board his teeth were chattering from shock and cold. He wrung the water out of his long hair and his half torn trousers. He was not much over 20.

Was a Greenhorn

Hate gripped the fishermen when they recalled that such a fellow had fired at non-combattants. They hated him all the more because he was a young greenhorn. But the fishermen were happy for they had captured an enemy airman. They bellowed "We've got a prisoner!" as their boat chugged back to the pier.

This deed of the seven fishermen shone together with the battle results scored by the Japanese Air Units, ground batteries, and anti-aircraft units on the ships, in which 11 out of the 18 raiding enemy planes were blasted.

Concerning this, Lieutenant-Commander X X had the following to say:

"The commotion was so great at that time that I thought that some-

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. ALL READY TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

Full Preparations Are Made Throughout Archipelago to Fete Historic Event

CHURCHES TO HOLD MASS

National Heroes Will Be Honored—Manila to Hold School Children's Contest

Domei

MANILA, October 12.—With the proclamation of independence only two days away, reports from the provinces revealed that preparations have been completed for the gala celebration of the historic event in all the 7,000 odd islands of the Philippines.

Among the features of the provincial celebrations are parades, beauty contests, flag hoistings, floral offerings to national heroes, unveiling of commemorative monuments, singing of the national anthem, and the holding of mass at all churches.

In Nueva Ecija Province, Mayor Clement S. Hernandez, declaring that independence must be ushered in the right spirit, ordered a general cleaning of yards and homes; Shirkers will be arrested, the Mayor warned.

In Rizal Province, Colonel Teodoro Gonzales, Filipino-American war veteran will hoist the Filipino flag simultaneously with the singing of the national anthem in Tagalog by the public.

Four hundred independence floats representing all towns in Pampanga Province will participate in a mammoth parade on October 14 in San Fernando.

"Miss Republic" will reign over the ten-day festivities in Angles, also in Pampanga, while floral offerings will be made to the monuments of Jose Rizal, Jose Burgos and Aurelio Tolentino, famous Pampanga writer in Guagua.

Requiem mass for Filipino and Japanese soldiers who died in the present war will be said before a huge altar erected in the town plaza in General Trias in Cavite.

A Filipino flag display and a parade will feature the celebration in Bataan and Ilocos Sur Provinces.

"Miss Independence" will reign over festivities in Laguna Province, while a Filipino flag costing 500 pesos will be hoisted. Filipino flags will also be displayed on government buildings in Bulacan Province.

Meanwhile, in Manila City, elementary school children will participate in an independence speech contest and the winner will be selected by the city superintendent of Schools, Cecilio Putong. It is understood that six students will speak in Tagalog and five in Japanese. The contest will be broadcast over the radio with the participants speaking on the theme, "Independence and the Filipino Children's Resolution."

Inspired by the forthcoming Philippine Independence, the Kalibapi received contributions totalling 838 pesos for the Jose Rizal fund during October, making the total donations, 4,145 pesos.

Meanwhile, all churches in the Archipelago are sprucing up for the celebration of Thanksgiving Mass on the day of independence. It is understood that church bells will ring at the time the Independence Proclamation is read.

MANY U.S. LABORERS KILLED IN ACCIDENTS

80,000 Dead in Factory Work, Says Green

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 11.—Appalling casualties among laborers in wartime America were revealed by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report at the annual convention of the Federation now in session at Boston, according to reports reaching here.

As quoted in these reports, Green disclosed: "The number of war dead acknowledged by the United States authorities since the outbreak of the war is only 20,000. As against this, 80,000 laborers have been killed in factory accidents and as many as 7,000,000 injured.

"Outside of those engaged in agriculture, the current total number of American laborers exceeds 42,000,000, of whom about 20,000,000 are working in the munitions industry."

BURMESE ENVOY GIVEN LUNCHEON BY 2 MINISTERS

Shigemitsu and Aoki Honor Dr. Thein Maung Here on Special Mission

DIGNITARIES ATTEND PARTY

Foreign Minister Pays Tribute To People Engaged in Common Fight With Japan

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, was the guest of honor at a luncheon party held at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Foreign Minister's official residence under the joint sponsorship of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

Present at the function were Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, Lieutenant-General Hikosaburo Hata, Vice Chief of the Army General Staff, Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice Minister, Rear-Admiral Keijun Oka, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Shunichi Matsumoto, Foreign Vice-Minister, and other prominent officials.

The Foreign Minister's welcome address follows:

"Your Excellency and Gentlemen:

"It is great honor for the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and myself to have this opportunity of meeting here today His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission, and his suite, and I heartily appreciate the privilege of saying a few words of welcome.

"His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung, together with His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, visited this country some time ago on an important mission, and after returning to Burma, he devoted his strenuous efforts for the independence of his country. On the accomplishment of that independence, he took up the ponderous duties of state as Finance Minister and has rendered a brilliant service for the establishment of the new Burma. Nothing gives us so much pleasure as to have His Excellency with us here again as Ambassador on a Special Mission from the newly-born country assured of its glorious future.

"The independence of Burma is indeed a great historical event and about three months have passed since its proclamation. A historical people in East Asia who has long been groaning under the ruthless exploitation of Great Britain has stood up with arms for emancipation. Burma is now celebrating, with gratitude, and defending with courage her newly acquired independence. We have seen the establishment of new Burma and an enthusiastic celebration of the people of this happy event.

"Burma has at last accomplished her long cherished desire and incorporated into her territories, Shan States, Karenni States and Wa Region. We are delighted to see that new Burma has returned to Asia, revived her ancient traditions and has come as a new independent State, to cooperate for the establishment of East Asia and to contribute to the world peace.

"The war which we are fighting today is a war to liberate Asia and establish East Asia. On the outcome of this war depends the restoration of East Asia which has long been subjected to the Anglo-American exploitation. Today Asia is no more a colony or semi-colony of American exploitation. Asia has to be constructed. We have firm determination and conviction to fight out this common war with close cooperation among ourselves.

"Burma has been the first country to be liberated from the British yoke in this war and in this sense her independence is all the more significant. She is now vigorously prosecuting her constructive works. I am confident that country after country will follow the example of Burma in breaking away from the bondage of British Imperialism and coming back to Asia to regain their lost independence and freedom. The heroic struggle of Mr. Subha Chandra Bose, aiming at the achievement of Indian independence, for example, must be said to represent

(Continued on Page 2)

Attempt by Enemy Planes To Raid Wewak Frustrated

Army Air Units Quickly Repulse Large Numbers of Foe Craft Trying to Attack New Guinea—Our Bombers Hit Goodenough, Woodlark Isles

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 11.—Japanese Army Air Units, detecting an enemy air formation attempting to invade the air over Wewak in New Guinea early Monday morning met it in combat and quickly forced it to flee. Four of the enemy P-40's fought back courageously and the Japanese shot down one and repulsed the other three.

Japanese Raid Good nough

Domei

LISBON, Oct ber 11.—Japanese Air Units on Friday bombed anti-Axis positions on the islands of Goodenough and Woodlark, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced today, information from Melbourne reveals.

Enemy Persistent

Domei

RANGOON, October 11.—Guerilla aerial attacks are persistently being made by the enemy against the western border areas of Burma following the abortive raid carried out against Maungdaw early in the morning on October 8.

While on reconnaissance duty over Rangoon on October 8, Sergeant Anabuki espied 21 enemy B-24's and two P-38's and in the daring assault that ensued, he shot down two B-24's and one P-38. Continuing his attack, the Sergeant damaged another P-38 by crashing his plane against the enemy machine but his plane was forced to land on the coast. The non-commissioned officer received a piercing bullet-wound in his left palm. Meanwhile, the P-38 plane which had been damaged when Sergeant Anabuki crashed his plane against it is considered to have been downed in all probability.

Again, on the night of October 8, three B-24's attacked Rangoon. The Japanese Army planes went up to meet them. Sergeant-Major Nishizawa shot down one of the enemy planes at the north side of the airdrome.

As the battle was staged before the very eyes of the citizens of Rangoon, the valiant activities of the Japanese deeply impressed them.

The following afternoon, seven enemy fighters came attacking the city of Mangshih, in Yunnan Province, one of which was shot down by a cross-fire of heavy and light machine-guns and rifles from the ground.

On the afternoon of October 10, six more enemy fighters attacked Lungling, Yunnan Province, and the Japanese, giving battle with machine guns and other arms, shot down one of them.

GERMAN DOCTORATE AWARDED TO INOUYE

Berlin University Confers Degree for Promoting Reich-Japan Cultural Ties

Domei

BERLIN, October 11.—An honorary degree of doctor (Erhren Doktor) was conferred today on Major-General Marquis Saburo Inouye, President of the Germany-Japan Society, by the University of Berlin in recognition of his services in the cause of German-Japanese cultural relations.

The doctorate diploma was handed to Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, by Dr. Sicks, a member of the Foreign Studies faculty of the University.

The honorary doctor's degree is the highest academic honor in the Reich and it is conferred only for the highest class of achievement.

Moved by Honor

The report that Marquis Inouye had received an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Berlin came just two days before the opening of the Germany-Japan Hall, which is scheduled for October 14.

This highest academic honor has hitherto been accorded almost only to German scholars and savants and the University authorities have rated Marquis Inouye's services in the cause of cultural relations between the two countries for many years so highly that they have seen fit to express their appreciation by conferring it upon him.

It is recalled that Marquis Incuye was dispatched by the Foreign Office to Berlin in February, 1939 as a cultural envoy on the occasion of the exhibition of old Japanese art works.

Soon after his return he was chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Germany-Japan Cultural Association and succeeded Marquis Toshitake Okubo as president last month. Also as President of the Germany-Japan Society, he has contributed much to the promotion of political and cultural ties between the two countries.

Much moved by the honor done him by Germany, he said: "This is the first time I have heard of it myself. Probably, the University authorities have taken the occasion of the scheduled opening of the Germany-Japan Hall on Thursday to extend me this honor. I am deeply mindful of the generous courtesy of the German Government and academic quarters.

"It will be my pleasant duty to make redoubled effort for the sake of closer ties between Germany and Japan and to do my humble best in the cause of winning the war and constructing a New World Order."

SOLON URGES TRIAL FOR KIMMEL, SHORT

N.Y. Representative Wants Real Facts on Pearl Harbor Debacle Divulged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 11.—United States Representative W. Sterling Cole, Republican of New York, today demanded the immediate holding of a court-martial to try Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, former Commander-in-Chief of the Hawaiian Army, who are held responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle.

The trial has been postponed indefinitely by order of United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox who issued a joint statement some time ago.

Pointing out that Admiral Kimmel had recently sent a message to the Navy Deparment demanding the immediate opening of a trial for him, Representative Cole declared, "Now that the accused is demanding it, a court-martial should be held promptly whereby all facts concerning the air raid by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor should be disclosed.

"This will not only clarify on whom the responsibility for the debacle rests but will also give an enlightenment as to what sort of measures are necessary to prevent another such incident from occurring in the future.

"Provided the Navy Department is against the immediate holding of a court-martial, Congress can order it and moreover it can organize a special committee to investigate Kimmel's case. It is not fair to leave the facts undisclosed, either for the public in general or for Kimmel himself."

Meanwhile, the Navy Department has denied Admiral Kimmel's demand for the holding of a trial. Kimmel himself is said to be dissatisfied with the public criticism placing the whole responsibility for Pearl Harbor on his shoulders.

In the meantime, various rumors are afloat as to the backstage circumstances leading to the announcement of the indefinite postponement of the trial by the American War and Navy Secretaries.

It is interesting to note that the "Pearl Harbor case" is going to make new developments at present, nearly two years after the event.

Current indications show that the responsibility for the humiliating fiasco is threatening to involve other big personalities than Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short.

Meanwhile, Kimmel who is at present staying at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is reportedly making preparations for the forthcoming court-martial with his adviser.

TOJO ASSERTS FINAL VICTORY IS INFALLIBLE

Gives Dinner Honoring Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Envoy On Special Mission

VISITOR'S EFFORTS LAUDED

Prime Minister Hopes New Burma Will Set Example for Still Suffering Indians

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambasssador on a Special Mission, was honored by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a dinner given Tuesday night at his official residence.

Dr. Thein Maung, who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday, called on Prime Minister Tojo at his official residence at 2 p.m. on Tuesday and extended his formal greeting on the occasion of his present visit to Japan.

In his welcome address Tuesday night, Prime Minister Tojo paid tribute to Dr. Thein Maung for his courageous and patriotic efforts in his long fight for the independence of Burma, in defiance of British oppression. The Prime Minister then expressed his gratitude for the Burmese leader's tireless cooperation with Japan ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Predicts Certain Victory

"Nobody can resist the forces fighting for the just cause of the liberation of Greater East Asia from Anglo-Saxon tyranny," the Prime Minister said.

Expressing the hope that the Burmese people will as hitherto collaborate with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister said he further prayed that they would set a living example of emancipation for the 400,000,000 people of India who are still groaning under the British rule.

The Prime Minister's address follows:

"Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"It gives me a great pleasure to have this opportunity this evening of bidding welcome to His Excellency, Dr. Thein Maung, the Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission and his suite, and of extending to them my sincere greetings.

"I am delighted to see that His Excellency and his suite are all very well in spite of the long ways they have travelled and the violent climatic changes they have experienced.

"His Excellency, Dr. Thein Maung has come in order to convey the unanimous gratitude of the New Burmese nation to our Empire; and this morning he has duly completed the presentation of Burma's National Letter of Gratitude to His Majesty the Emperor. On this happy event I desire to express my heartfelt congratulations.

"I am informed that His Excellency, after receiving a medical degree, took up politics and he has since occupied many important posts in the Government. Throughout these years his sole aspiration has been to emancipate Burma from the British fetters.

Fled to Maymyo

"It was just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that because of the bitter denunciation of the British he had to flee to Maymyo. As soon as the Imperial Japanese Forces marched into Maymyo he came out to cooperate with our forces and has since devoted himself to the establishment and the development of the Burmese nation.

"I avail myself of this occasion to pay my tribute to the courage and patriotism with which, in defiance of the British oppression, he has long fought for the independence of Burma, and also to express my gratitude for his tireless cooperation with this country ever since the outbreak of the war.

"Today when the war is about to enter upon the decisive stage, the Burmese people, under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the State, are standing in the first front line, overcoming all sorts of inconveniences and difficulties, and marching steadfastly toward the accomplishment of our common aims namely, the successful prosecution of the war, and construction of Greater East Asia. In this connection we wish to express our profound admiration and appreciation to the Burmese people.

"Nobody can resist the forces fighting for the just cause of the liberation of Greater East Asia from Anglo-Saxon tyranny. The glory of final victory will infallibly burst upon these one thousand million peo-

(Continued on Page 2)

LIN EXHORTS NATION TO UP WAR EFFORTS

Firmer Unity for East Asia Ideal Stressed in Double Tenth Address

Domei

NANKING, October 11.—A stirring call to the people of China to build up their nation and defend East Asia with their blood, just as the men who died as martyrs for the cause of the Republic did 32 years ago, was made by Lin Pai-shen, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, in a radio address on the "Double Tenth" festival Sunday night.

Minister Lin said that by their sacrifices, the Chinese people can prove themselves worthy of the trust of the Father of China. He laid special stress upon the inter-dependence of China's national reconstruction and the emancipation of East Asia. The task of the Chinese people today is to unite for victory in the war and to become full-fledged members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Continuing he stated that the revolution which started 32 years ago is not finished yet. In order to carry on its heritage, the people must adhere to the common faith based on consciousness of themselves as Chinese and East Asiatics. This racial emphasis is the keynote of the Chinese revolution, he asserted.

Emphatically warning against the folly of Chinese fighting Chinese and East Asiatics fighting East Asiatics, Minister Lin declared that internecine warfare hindered the revolution in its initial stages.

The War of Greater East Asia combined with the peace movement changed the nature of the China Affair and consolidated the sphere of East Asiatic peoples. They demonstrated that Sino-Japanese cooperation is possible and inevitable and showed the Chinese that China's independence and East Asia's emancipation were indivisible, he added.

"The immediate task facing the Chinese people today is the unification of the will and the concentration of the nation's total strength in making China a useful member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and in gaining victory in the war.

In conclusion, Minister Lin declared: "This war is a struggle of oppressed peoples aimed at substituting an old world order with a new one. Upon the outcome of this struggle hinges the fate, not only of China, but the whole of East Asia."

Tojo Asserts Final Victory Is Infallible

(Continued From Page 1)

ple of Greater East Asia. Convinced of a sure victory and entrenched in the invincible positions which she has already acquired, Nippon is marching on as a nucleus of Greater East Asia, to defeat America and Britain.

Depends on War

"It goes without saying that the fate of entire peoples of Greater East Asia as well as the accomplishment of Burma's independence depends solely upon the outcome of the present war. We the people of Nippon, while renewing our determination to fight out the present war successfully, cannot but hope that the Burmese people will, as hitherto, collaborate with us and do their best as well for the accomplishment of her independence and her prosperity and for the construction of Greater East Asia. I further pray that you, Burmese people, will set a living example of emancipation for the four hundred million people of India who are still groaning under the British rule.

"In conclusion I desire to express my thankfulness for the visit of His Excellency, Dr. Thein Maung, and to drink to his health and to the prosperity of Burma."

OGURA, KIYONO IN AIR CRASH

Army Land Survey Board Chiefs Die In Line of Duty

Lieutenant-General Hisashi Ogura, Chief of the Army's Land Survey Board, and Major-General Kosaku Kiyono, sectional chief of the same board died in the line of duty in an air accident on September 10, while on a mission in the Southern Regions. A Buddhist funeral, under the auspices of the Land Survey Board will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. Friday with Major-General Saburo Omaye, of the same board, acting as chairman of the funeral committee.

Tajiri Coming Here

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 12.—Minister to China Akiyoshi Tajiri left Shanghai today by air for Tokyo in order to make various business arrangements with the home government. He is expected to stay in Tokyo for two weeks.

Burmese Ambassador Warmly Greeted

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador on a Special Mission who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday, had another busy day on Tuesday. At left, he is seen exchanging greetings with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo during his formal call at the latter's official residence at 2 p.m. At right, he is shaking hands with Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the luncheon given in his honor under the joint sponsorship of Mr. Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki.

WAVELL MAY FREE CONGRESS LEADERS

Viceroy Intends Taking Step For Gandhi, Nehru to Ease Indian Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 11.—Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy of India, who is leaving shortly for New Delhi, is credited with the intention of releasing Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian National Congress leaders with a view to breaking the current political deadlock in India, an International News Service dispatch from Washington discloses.

A high British diplomatic official stationed in Washington is quoted in the same dispatch to have declared:

"Wide-spread repercussions have been created among the Indians by the broadcast speeches from Burma and Shonan by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia. In view of this, the new Viceroy, upon his arrival in New Delhi, will release Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders. The step, it is expected, will mitigate American criticism against the British policy toward India."

Mountbatten Meets Leaders

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 11.—Daily conferences of Anglo-American war leaders have been held since the arrival in New Delhi of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, according to dispatches reaching here from the Indian capital. A further conference also took place today, the same reports say.

While the proceedings of the conferences are kept in strict secrecy, the American press expects much of the counter-offensive against East Asia being contemplated at these conferences, reports from New York indicate. Considerable significance is attached by the American press to the participation of Lieutenant-General Brehorr B Somervell, Chief of the United States Army Services of Supply, in the New Delhi conferences, it is further learned from the New York reports.

Meantime, Dr. T. V. Soong who has returned to Chungking after attending the New Delhi talks is quoted in Chungking dispatches as having declared: "Nothing definite can be said regarding the counter-offensive against East India until Mountbatten has conferred with Chiang Kai-shek."

Wohlthat Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, October 12.—The Third Economic Agreement between Manchoukuo and Germany being formally concluded, Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Chief of the Reich Economic Mission to Japan left Hsinking today for Mukden. After inspecting the heavy industry areas in Mukden and Fushun he is scheduled to return to Tokyo.

Stalin Reveals Next Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union today declared that the Red forces would pass through the Taman peninsula, which they recently occupied, and begin landing operations on the Crimea in the near future, reports from Moscow disclose.

While Indian Masses Die of Starvation Anglo-Americans Enjoy 17 Course Meals

Domei

STOCKiOLM, October 11.—With Indians dying on the streets like flies, due to the lack of food, the Anglo-Americans are listening to hot jazz bands and eating 17 course dinners, the New Delhi correspondent of the Irish Press has revealed, according to a wire from Dublin. The reporter also stated that there was no hope for any relief in the food situation in Bengal until harvest time next January.

The Irish reporter said:

"This reporter has just returned from Bengal Province which has a population of more than 50,000,000, and it is his belief that before the next harvest, 50,000 persons will starve to death in Calcutta and in other parts of Bengal and even then the people remaining will not have enough to eat. The reporter saw with his own eyes the miserable state of Indians withering away and dying from the food shortage in Calcutta. Just by taking a walk in Calcutta you can see at least 50 Indians unable to go on any further and fainting or dying from the lack of sustenance.

"An Indian reporter told this reporter that he and his colleagues were not allowed to print accurate figures concerning the deaths from starvation. At seeing numerous families lined up trying to get some thin soup the reporter could not help shuddering with horror. Children rummage around in pig pens in search of food. Sometimes the reporter found old women staring deep into his eyes; they could not even speak they were so hungry.

"Once you turn the corner, however, you can hear raucous jazz bands blaring away, and see 17 course dinners being served at the first class hotels. Where lies the cause for the famine in India? The answer is clearly given in the Indian press. This press denounces the fact that the Indian Government, knowing that a famine was impending, took no measures to counteract it. The Indian Government merely stored away enough food for itself, and allowed the British remnants to come into Bengal from Burma without thinking of the food situation in that province.

"The Mayor of Calcutta asked American President Franklin Roosevelt to send food but the American Consul-General, as Roosevelt's representative, wriggled out of it by first accepting the request and then declaring that various complex problems had to be considered before shipment of foodstuffs could be made in wartime. In point of fact there is no hope for any favorable turn in the food situation in Bengal until next January's harvest."

SUN YAT-SEN'S DREAM WILL SOON BE REALIZED

Asia for Asiatics Practically Here Says Head of Selangor Overseas Chinese

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 11.—"The ideals for which our late revered leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen stood are still fresh in our minds and we are confident that his dream of Asia for the Asiatics will soon become a reality," declared Wong Tetsan, President of the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association, on the occasion of the "Double Tenth" Festival.

Mr. Wong said, "On this day, the 32nd year of the founding of the Republic of China by Dr. Sun, we Chinese of Selangor reaffirm our pledge of loyality to the Japanese administration and offer our wholehearted cooperation in the prosecution of the war." He continued, "The National Government of China, under the leadership of Wang Ching-wei, has won the undying sympathy of Japan, for China today is waging a relentless war against the Anglo-Americans in order to establish a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mr. Wong recalled with pride, the recent decision of Selangor Chinese to donate five warplanes to the Japanese military administration.

SON OF JOHN WINANT LOST

Plane in Which He Was Crew Member Fails to Return

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Reports from London disclosed that Lieutenant John Winant Jr., 22-year old son of the United States Ambassador to Britain, is missing after participating in an air raid over Germany.

It was revealed that the Flying Fortress, in which Winant was a crew member, failed to return from the raid over Germany yesterday.

ANNIHILATIVE BLOW GIVEN BANDITS ON HOPEI FRONT

60 Bodies Left Behind by Foe's 35th Regiment—Many Trophies Seized

Domei

AT X X ON THE WEST HOPEI FRONT.—The Ueda and Kato Units of the Japanese Forces at dawn on September 28 dealt an annihilative blow to about 135 soldier-bandits of the enemy's 35th Regiment, who had been sighted on the previous day.

In this engagement the Japanese Units discovered 60 bodies left behind by the enemy and captured 20 prisoners.

Trophies seized included one light trench mortar, one grenade-thrower, 48 rifles and other armaments.

Clergymen as Laborers

In line with various wartime activities, ministers of the Japan Christian Churches Federation are offering their labor, working at the Nippon Metal Casting Industrial Company in Tsurumi for a period of one month. Their presence has greatly encouraged the workers there which fact is greatly appreciated by the staff members of the company.

REDUCTION SLATED FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Government Employes to Be Slashed by 25%—Production Front Will Be Bolstered

The Board of Information Tuesday afternoon issued a communique in which it was announced that officials and employes of the Cabinet and of the central offices of the various Ministries would be reduced according to a schedule and that the reductions in the number of the officials and employes of the Commerce and Industry and Railway Ministries and members of the provincial governments, the Chosen Government-General, Taiwan Government-General, Kwantung Bureau and government establishments abroad would be decided separately.

The general reduction, excepting the figures for the Commerce and Industry and Railway Ministries, will come to 25 per cent, that is, out of a total of 60,613 officials and employes 15,093 are to be struck off the list. The number standing after the reduction is made will be 45,520.

This large-scale contraction in the civil service signifies the strengthening of the production front by 15,093 as these officials and employes will be turned to the first line of industrial warfare. The Cabinet adopted the plan Tuesday in accordance with the decision made on September 21 to eliminate overlapping in administrative jurisdictions accompanying the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions and the other new Ministries combining some of the old Ministries.

Brave Fishermen Grab American Airman

(Continued From Page 1)

one had been killed. I found out soon afterward that a prisoner had been taken. This was an unexpected occurrence and I was very pleased. I feel from the bottom of my heart that the men performed a brilliant deed manifesting the essence of the spirit of Japanese sailors.

"When it was first decided that these fishermen would work under me, I had some misgivings. They probably would not act in unison as they had had no training. Of course, they were keen to serve and would say: 'We can manipulate machine guns when necessary.' But I was worried. I wondered if they would be of use in an emergency. Seeing with my own eyes what happened in this raid, I was reassured and at the same time renewed my recognition of the spirit of the Japanese sailors who are willing to die for the cause of the nation."

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO

Indicated for poor appetite, indigestion, malnutrition, constipation, diarrhea; expectant and nursing mothers; as a prophylactic against beriberi; and for use by invalids and convalescents

WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

SENATORS' REPORT CAUSES MISGIVINGS

Statement Urging Necessity For Stronger Foreign Policy Worries British

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—The Reuters correspondent in Washington reported that there is considerable concern in authoritative American quarters at the repercussions abroad of the testimony given by the five American Senators who have just returned from a tour of the World fronts, according to reports received here.

The correspondent said: "Reports linking their return with the isolationist plot to delay the second front in Western Europe are merely a sensational by-product which can scarcely be taken seriously. They presumably center on Senator Albert Chandler's published statements warning of the 'crucial' nature of an invasion of Europe from the West while condemning Britain's alleged dilatoriness in launching the attack on Burma."

The correspondent, obviously attempting to discount Mr. Chandler's assertions, said "Senator Chandler doubtlessly was expressing his honest conviction but he must well realize that it is too late to turn back the clock. His four colleagues have been careful to state that they have no intention of suggesting that Congress should try to run the war."

Stressing the "Europe first" policy, the correspondent pointed out that the Senate sub-committee recently explicitly warned against choking off the Europe offensive, which already caused the breakdown of the Badoglio regime, by diversion of shipping to the Pacific.

The correspondent quoted the Senate sub-committee's report on shipping as having stated, "the die is cast whatever the position may have been six or seven months ago".

He added that anxiety was aroused by the Senator's testimony because it was made on the eve of the Tripartite Conference. He said that the avidity with which their criticisms of Britain has been seized by interests "hostile to postwar collaboration" was "only to be expected". The correspondent also stated that what merits closer attention is the unanimity with which the five Senators representing varied party interests insisted that the United States must adopt a more aggressive policy on the foreign field.

He continued: "Since it is clear that they are thinking largely in commercial terms their words must be given due weight in relation with the other symptoms that the United States may embark in the postwar course of economic nationalism".

In pointing out that the Senators criticisms of Britain are implicit rather than direct, the correspondent wishfully declared "there is no ground for supposing at this early stage that commercial rivalry cannot be kept within bounds by agreements and other control flowing from political collaboration."

Burmese Envoy Given Luncheon By 2 Ministers

(Continued From Page 1)

the fighting spirit of Asiatic peoples.

"I further take this opportunity to welcome the first Mission from the new Burma, our ally, and to express the profound respect which our people entertain to the Burmese people who are engaged in common fight with us.

"Let me now propose a toast for the health of His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw, the Head of the State, and for the health of His Excellency Dr. Thein Maung and his suite, and for the successful attainment of their mission."

Dr. Thein Maung's speech follows:

"Your Excellencies and gentlemen,

"I have been so much overwhelmed with generous treatment by your people. Since I left Burma, I really do not know how to express my grateful thanks. The treatment has been beyond my expectation so much so I sometimes think that I might have been enjoying the delicious food in my dream. Your Excellency, Burma in its present state is just a newly born baby. But it has a tradition of its own. It had till about fifty years ago enjoyed its sovereign state and had not been lacking in military prowess. I therefore assure you that the baby is a prodigious one and is full of potentialities for the future.

"A few years ago, the Burmese people have been greatly misunderstood. Even now at our first contact with your people my people may appear to be slow and inactive. But I can assure you that the apparent slowness in our movements is because we are trying to be steady and steadfast in our actions. The people of Burma in the past have not experienced a total war, but since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia they have with surprising spirit of sacrifice endured the hardships of modern warfare. They are now preparing for more efficient prosecution of war and to give closest cooperation to their comrades, the Nippon Imperial Forces and the Axis Powers.

"Independence has gone a long way in intensifying the spiritual mobilization of the Burmese people, and their determination to fight the enemy to the last man is stronger than ever before.

"I assure Your Excellency that the people of Burma are prepared to give all out cooperation to Nippon. Situated as she is in the front line they fully realize that this war is a life and death struggle and therefore they will stake all they have rather than give up their hard-earned independence. In short, every man and woman in Burma, both old and young, is working hard to win the war.

"In conclusion, I heartily thank Your Excellencies for your kind welcome and generous hospitality."

TŌA RYOKŌ SYA
(TŌA TOURIST BUREAU)
Formerly Japan Tourist Bureau
Tokyo Information Offices:
Tokyo Station; Imperial Hotel; Matuya, Matuzakaya, Mitukosi, Sirokiya, Takasimaya and Isetan Dept. Stores; In front of the Kanda Station; Sen-Man-Si information office; Marunouti Building; 6-Tyome Ginza; Tamaden Bldg.; Sentetu Information Office

NEW PUBLICATION
ART GUIDE OF NIPPON
Vol. 1 Nara, Wakayama and Mie Prefectures

The only comprehensive art guide of Japan in English. Based on latest researches. Routes, etc. given in detail. With maps and plates. Size: 11x15 cm. pp. 516.

¥14.85 (tax included)

On sale from OCTOBER 25

INDEX OF JAPANESE PAINTERS
SIZE: 13 x 18 cm. pp. 156. ¥5.00

TOYO BIZYUTU KOKUSAI KENKYUKAI
(Society of Friends of Eastern Art)
c/o Bizyutu Kenkyuzyo, Ueno Park, Tokyo
Tel. 83-3487. Furikae No. 165, 188, Tokyo

TOR HOTEL
KOBE

Charmingly situated in quiet environment at the foot of the Kobe Hills.
All rooms with private bath,
Homelike atmosphere.
Banquets & Weddings our speciality.
Cable Address: TOR KOBE.
K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

PLAN SET TO BOOST CITY'S AIR DEFENSE

Cabinet Adopts Scheme to Scatter Various Ministries; Hoshino Gives Details

The Cabinet in a regular meeting held on Tuesday adopted Plan No. 1 for scattering the various Government offices throughout the country as a means of strengthening the metropolitan air defense.

On September 28, the Government had decided on the spreading of the Government offices as part of a general schedule for gearing the national structure to the highest pitch for the decisive war ahead. An executive headquarters was established in the Cabinet at which Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino and officials of the Planning Board, Home, Finance, Railways and other Ministries deliberated together on various concrete plans for the most effective method of carrying out the diffusion.

As draft Plan No. 1 had been completed, it was submitted to Tuesday's session and duly adopted after detailed explanation by Mr. Hoshino. The Board of Information gave out the particulars the same afternoon.

Another important item decided upon by the Cabinet on Tuesday was emergency measures pertaining to education. The Board of Information and the Education Ministry published the details the same day. The measures were adopted for the two-fold purpose of effecting thorough mobilization of the people for increasing the fighting strength of the nation and of fulfilling the equally important mission of education through which the progress of national fortunes may be assured for later generations. The draft plan had been carefully examined by the War, Navy and Welfare Ministries as well as the Education Ministry.

The measures include, as already announced in the general plan for strengthening the national structure, the suspension of the system of postponing conscription for students of military service age, rationalization and expansion of science and engineering schools, abolition and merger of literature and law schools, measures to assure the training of teachers necessary for general education and postponement of the eight-year compulsory education system.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ....[illegible]

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama T. Okubo
J. Okada Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami T. Ohmura
K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.

Every Description of Banking business transacted

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer ....SHOICHI KAWAMURA

CABINET RESHUFFLE BOOSTS WAR EFFORT

Establishment of Munitions Ministry to Stress Increased Plane Output

By Our Political Commentator

A lightning reconstruction of the Cabinet was effected by the Government at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Friday. In that change, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo concurrently assumed the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta became concurrently Minister of Communications, and Nobusuke Kishi, until then Minister of Commerce and Industry, was made Minister of State without Portfolio and Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry under Minister Tojo.

This Cabinet reconstruction was carried out in order to set the central administrative organs, including the three new Ministries which are to begin functioning on November 1, that is, Ministries of Munitions, Transportation and Communications, Agriculture and Commerce, in position to start out powerfully.

As has been pointed out in the Board of Information announcement, in view of the importance of the role the Munitions Ministry will play, in which it must "work with all its strength for a quick increase in munitions production, particularly for an epochal increase in aerial fighting power; in transferring the various matters handled hitherto by other Ministries to the Munitions Ministry, in order to do this smoothly, accurately, and so that there will be no stagnation", there is the need for the Government to take every necessary measure.

Hitherto, whenever there was a reorganization of the administrative setup, there was always a trend toward stagnation in the effecting of administration, and at times there was even confusion. In the present stage, however, the rise of such a tendency absolutely cannot be allowed. The present change, particularly, is centered on the establishment of the Munitions Ministry which is to become the backbone of war power, and there is the need to pay especial attention on this point.

What is most important in the establishment of the Munitions Ministry is to make solid the foundation of the management of commercial and industrial administration and to set up a position wherein that can be transferred as it is to the Munitions Ministry. That is why Prime Minister Tojo concurrently assumed the post of Commerce and Industry Minister and why Minister of State without Portfolio Kishi was appointed to aid him. Approaching the problem with this setup, excellent results can be expected.

In deciding upon the establishment of the Munitions Ministry, the Government made it clear that the increased production of aircraft would be the point stressed most, and that the important industries such as those of metals, machinery, chemistry, and electricity, which form the basis for that, will be mobilized in a concentrated manner.

The Munitions Ministry will be the center of all industrial administration, binding together and adjusting all the conditions of munitions production; exercising centralized control over materials, production management, the issuing and adjusting of orders, mineral products, and industrial products; managing the labor of enterprises, adjusting wages and capital, and controling accounts.

Through this, the Munitions Ministry will be able to centralize the issuance of orders and carry through a consistent administration through the various departments, leaving nothing more to be desired of a new organ for production administration. It is believed certain that production will take an epochal leap upward under the new Munitions Ministry through the maintenance of close coordination among the various bureaus and their smooth and effective operation.

Railways Minister Hatta's concurrent assumption of the post of Communications Minister was effected, it is believed, in order to gather under him the business matters dealing with the establishment of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, thus to expedite the establishment of the new Ministry.

It goes without saying that transportation and communications work, too, forms the pivotal problem in the increasing of fighting power, and because of that is connected closely with the Munitions Ministry. It follows that affairs concerning this Ministry, too, must be adjusted speedily in pace with those for the establishment of the Munitions Ministry.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications will have a Communications Board as an outside board and boards connected with transportation as inside boards and the stress of the Ministry's establishment will be placed on the formation of general affairs boards for ocean transportation and for railways.

There will be no great change in the establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, only affairs concerning fibre and others being transferred to it from the Commerce Ministry, and the Price Board which is newly set up.

To keep pace with these measures, an adjustment and merger of boards and departments will take place in the Home, Finance, Justice, and Welfare Ministries, and the need to adjust the setup of control associations has also arisen. In that a unified control association was formed for the fibre industries suggesting the way for the adjustment of the structure of the other control associations.

Other than this, in order to make closer the Government's relations with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, it was decided to make the Association's setup simple and powerful and to increase its power to lead and control its subsidiary organs.

As can be seen from what has been outlined above the present reform covers much and the fact that in spite of that it was effected in a short time is indeed due to the solid political power of the Tojo Cabinet. The people expect much of the new administrative reform, look forward to an epochal increase in fighting power when the new Ministries begin functioning.

Elastic Defense Tactics:

FOE WAS CAUGHT NAPPING

Kiska Warriors Recall Hardships, Final Withdrawal From Isle; Assume New Duties Resolved to Avenge Attu Heroes

By SHIRO HIBINO, KINZO SATOMURA, KENJIRO SHIBATA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTHERN REGION.—At an undisclosed base in the northern area, we were able to meet members of the XX unit who had participated in the successful withdrawal from Kiska Island, who spoke in turn, of their harrowing experiences encountered during the operation.

We were overcome with emotion as we listened to the terse explanations of these brave warriors who had so cheerfully endured the trials and tribulations on that lonely isle, and their remarkable withdrawal from the island under the very noses of the enemy can only be attributed to the direct aid of Providence.

A raging north wind that howled outside our shelter, threatened on occasions, to drown the voices of the men as they quietly related their experiences on Kiska Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Yamaguchi, who was the first to speak stated: "We did not do anything that was out of the ordinary, and we only carried out our orders. During our sojourn on Kiska Island we never dreamed of leaving it, as we were firmly determined to defend the island at all costs. When we think of our fallen comrades on Kiska Island and the heroes of Attu we feel as if we had not done our duty. We are now resolutely determined to exert ourselves to the utmost in this position in order to compensate for what we failed to accomplish at Kiska."

Major Fujii: "When we first received news of the enemy landing on Attu Island, we only felt that our expectations had been right and we were determined to crush the enemy when they tried to invade Kiska."

Ready for Action

Sub-Lieutenant Inoue: "Being warned of the enemy's intentions, our anti-aircraft unit was prepared to go into action at any time. On that particular day some enemy planes flew over the island heading toward Attu Island. We saw some 30 to 40 bombers, escorted by fighters. At 11 a.m. the company commanders were ordered to foregather. The battalion commander informed us of the enemy's landing on Attu and we immediately prepared to repulse any landing attempts by the enemy on Kiska Island."

Lance-Corporal Nakamoto: "We were told to get our guns and automatic rifles ready. When we were warned of the enemy's landing on Attu, only one thought crossed my mind—that was to die a death worthy of a Japanese soldier. Most of us were certain that the enemy would attempt a landing on Kiska Island, too."

Lieutenant Yamamoto: "At first we received information quite regularly regarding the progress of the battle at Attu, but gradually the reports became less frequent which we interpreted to mean that the fight was not going on favorably. I then made preparations for the transportation of food supplies and attended to other necessary details in anticipation of the coming attack on Kiska Island."

Sergeant-Major XX: "At the beginning of the battle on Attu Island I was able to receive news regularly concerning the progress of the fight but on the evening of May 16 communications between the two islands were cut off. I realized then that all the gallant defenders on Attu had met their glorious deaths and the only man alive was the operator, tapping the keys till the last moment."

Lance-Corporal Asahina: "With the intensification of the battle situation on Attu Island, I realized the importance of maintaining connection and I hung on to the receiver. I was deeply impressed with the calm and self-composed attitude of the engineers who stuck to their post amid the inferno of shell and fire. While receiving their report of the fighting I could easily imagine the hardships and sufferings that were being endured by them."

Was Able Operator

Sergeant-Major Okahisa: "The late Lance-Corporal Fujimoto was an extremely capable operator and he had a peculiarity of striking the "T" rather strongly."

Superior Private Chihara: "I could not find a single mistake in the dispatches from Attu Island which attested to their calmness in face of death. The last cryptogram received from the heroes read, 'We have burnt all confidential documents and will now destroy the wireless apparatus.'"

Captain Utsumi: "Despite the grave dangers confronting them, they nevertheless gave us a detailed report of the enemy's equipment, formation of units as well as the quality and variety of weapons that were being employed against them. The late Captain Kobayashi was certainly a great man. He made no slip and was accurate until the very last."

Major Sato: "I went to Attu Island for four days in April. Even at that time a probable enemy landing was being anticipated but everyone was calm and composed, busy with their respective duties. Enemy surface craft were constantly bombarding the Island but those fearless soldiers were not in the least perturbed."

Lieutenant Hayashi: "The late Lieutenant Hayashi and I possessed the same name and we both graduated in the same year. His last letter from Attu Island stated that the climate was not as cold as he had imagined, but that the snowfall was extremely heavy. The letter further stated that everything was peaceful, with no sign of enemy forces and, in concluding, he said that he was determined to perform his duty, armed with 'the shield of endurance and the halberd of bravery.' This slogan was most popular among us when we were students. The spot where he met his gallant death was the exact spot where I had first landed on Attu Island."

"Then there was the late Captain Numada. How he liked his little drink. When he was dispatched to the Island for the second time he must have been fully aware of what was in store for him. But he was the picture of nonchalance. I remember one occasion when he said, 'Shall I send you a smoked salmon? Do you prefer small trouts to fat ones?' As I recollect it, all the while he talked his false teeth made funny sounds."

Lieutenant Usami: "Yes, that's right. During the battle in Shanghai he was hit on the jaw and since then he used false teeth which did not fit him properly."

Did Great Work

Major Arai: "The late Lieutenant-Colonel Yonekawa commanded the garrison at Attu before the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki took over. The former did great work in uniting the spirits of the men."

Sub-Lieutenant Ikuta: "The late Captain Tsuya was a man of energy and action. While constructing roads, he used to personally push a dilapidated bicycle trailer all the time exhorting his men to greater efforts. When the main Nippon unit landed he was perched on the gunwale of the mator-boat whilst giving out orders, and, when the goods were being landed, he and the rest of the officers gave a willing hand."

Major Yamamoto: "We were very short of manpower, but in spite of various obstacles we managed to construct roads. When some of the men were to be transferred to Attu, I remember we built a road in a single night, under the guidance of Captain Tsuya."

Sergeant Sato: "I accompanied the late Lieutenant-General Yamazaki to Attu Island but two days before the enemy effected a landing I was transferred back to Kiska. There was a man for you. A strict disciplinarian but at the same time he was kindness itself. Many things concerning Lietenant-General Yamazaki now come to my mind. When a merry get-together party was held, attended by 20 naval officers and others, I remember him putting on a navy cap and reciting the poems of Takamori Saigo, acting the part of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto."

"The late Sub-Lieutenant Komiya used to strip to the waist in the biting cold and swing his sword a hundred times daily. He must have accounted for 20 or 30 enemies with that particular sword. Even the carpenters attached to the garrison were daring and fearless. On April 27, when the enemy vessels bombarded the island one of them remarked that if it came down to brass tacks, his chisel would make a mighty fine weapon. When asked if he cared to have a rifle he was overjoyed and asked for hand grenades as well."

Lieutenant Takida: "On Kiska Island, the carpenters made spears of wood and when I asked them if they want to learn the art of bayonet fighting, even those over the age of 50 expressed their keen desire to learn it."

Watanabe Act Recalled

Lieutenant Yamamoto: "The late Captain Watanabe, Surgeon on Attu Island, was courageous and daring. I can recall an incident that happened in China when Captain Watanabe carried, a wounded Battalion commander on his back, all the way over a steep pass, under a veritable hail of bullets. In the last letter that he wrote to me he enclosed some caricatures, which I later on sent to his family."

Major Sato: "The late Sergeant-Major Hajima Yokoyama was a new recruit in 1934 at the Asahigawa Division when I was there as a Corporal. One day it rained in torrents and some one had to swim over to the regimental headquarters on the other side of the river. He immediately volunteered for the hazardous task and dived into the stream. We watched his progress with deep anxiety as he had gained the other side, powerful currents swept him back. Nothing daunted, he tried again and again until he finally gained his objective. I am sure that a man with such an iron will must have died a truly valiant death."

Lieutenant Usami: "Sergeant-Major Yokoyama was also skiled in the use of the bayonet. In Attu Island, when the food supply ran low and the daily rations were reduced to three "go" of rice for the soldiers and two "go" for the officers, he wrote me on April 28 and said that they must be better off there than in Kiska, where he was told that the staple food was fish and dried vegetables."

Sub-Lieutenant Inoue: "The Koyama anti-aircraft unit comprised of young, vigorous officers and men. I was with that unit for 6 months. When I heard that the same unit would join us in Kiska, I looked forward to seeing the commander again. His unit however received orders to procede to Attu. It was from there that he wrote me saying, "I envy you in Kiska because you are achieving such brilliant war results. Here on Attu, we have, so far, had only four encounters with enemy planes."

Lieutenant Tatsuta: "On May 26, I was at 'Tanabata Hill' when the lookout informed me that he could hear the roar of guns. When I climbed up to the summit to verify the report I could distinctly see flashes of and hear the detonations of heavy guns in the distance. Somehow I felt that they were not being fired by our warship. Later I learned that I was right. As announced by Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, enemy vessels, groping in the fog had encountered each other and started blazing away, sustaining severe damages."

Scheduled in July

Sergeant Kodaira: "Our withdrawal from Kiska was scheduled to be conducted in July on XX day. I was then in the northern sector of the island, quite a distance from Kiska Bay. The day we left our positions it was raining hard and we carried some sick comrades on our backs."

Lieutenant Hayashi: "When we were told that we were going to leave the island we could hardly believe our ears. The section commanders, when informed of the withdrawal, evinced disappointment, because they had expected to defend the island to the last. We were deeply moved by the unbounded benevolence of the August Sovereign, because, when every ship was needed in the Guadalcanal area, some were spared to rescue us. On May 29, one vessel after another steamed into the bay. We wer greatly stirred seeing the invincible Japanese Navy. Later we were told that the navigator could not locate the island owing to the thick fog, but when the western tip of Attu became visible for just a few minutes, it was enough for him to get his bearings and he maneuvered his ship into the bay. The souls of the fallen heroes of Attu must have protected us while effecting the remarkable withdrawal."

Captain Shiori: "Prior to the evacuation, we blasted all the facilities we had constructed. Our units, one after the other, headed for Kiska Bay. The whole area was shrouded with heavy foy. Some 50 meters above sea-level there was no fog although the skies were streaked with thick clouds. We had to evacuate under the worst possible conditions. What concerned us most was the difficulty of navigating, unnoticed by the enemy. The scheduled time for meeting the ships was fixed at XX hours."

Major Morita: "It was just then that an enemy reconnaissance vessel appeared in the distance."

Captain Shiori: "It was a ticklish situation. The enemy vessel hove to at the mouth of the bay. There was only one hour left, before our ships were scheduled to arrive. We prayed that our ships would be delayed so as to avoid detection by the enemy. The minutes slowly passed and the time of our rendevous drew closer. You can imagine our feelings at this stage."

Major Morita: "Then the enemy vessel, for some unaccountable reason, steamed off. It was then just exactly XX hour."

Ships Enter Bay

Lieutenant Shiori: "We felt relieved but our relief was short-lived as we were torn with anxiety because of the delay of our vessels. It was already past the hour set for our meeting. The fog was still hanging low. Just then our radiolocater detected the approach of an enemy plane. The plane came overhead and at that precise moment we saw our ships entering the bay. What could we do? We were helpless because we could not signal the ships of the new danger."

Major Fujino: "The officers as well as the men did not want to see our valuable ships sacrificed on our behalf but, although we were certain that the plane would spot our ships, we were absolutely helpless." Captain Shioiri: "Then a strange thing happened. As soon as the ships had all steamed into the bay, the plane wheeled and flew back in the direction from which it came without apparently sighting the rescue vessels."

Major Morita: "It was only due to Providence that we managed to direct the withdrawal with such success. The fact that the rescue vessels were delayed one hour for some inexplicable reason, and then to avoid being discovered by the enemy's sea and air "eyes" can only be attributed to the inscrutable hand of Providence."

Major Fujii: "I was first stationed on Kiska Island, but later, was transferred to another place. When the rescue expedition was conducted I was aboard one of vessels. While cruising in the northern seas, we were completely enveloped by dense fog. One day we noticed that a tanker in our convoy was missing but as time was valuable we could not stop to scarch and we continued on our way with misgivings. As luck would have it, one of the vessels fired its newly equipped anti-aircraft gun to test it out, and the tanker which had strayed from the formation, heard the detonation, and managed to rejoin the fleet.

"The next day the fog was as thick as ever. Our visibility was completely blotted out. We cruised around as though groping in the dark, when all of a sudden the fog cleared, and a mountain summit became visible though only for an instant, before it was covered with fog again. This momentary glimpse of our objective was enough however and we managed to get our bearings. We attribute our good luck to the protection of the souls of our fallen comrades on Attu as well as to Providence."

'What Calmness, Serenity!'

Major Fujii:" I was deeply impressed by the self-composure of the units on Kiska when I saw them waiting for our arrival, through my binoculars. The commander with his assistant was clearly visible, walking down a slope swinging his stick. What calmness and serenity!"

Lieutenant Ono: "A few days after our successful withdrawal, I happened to visit another unit, accompanied by Captain Shiori. Finding a radio I listened in and heard the announcement of our evacuation being broadcast, which filled me with deep emotion."

Sergeant-Major: "It was funny that the enemy did not know about our withdrawal until 20 days afterwards and even as late as August 7 and 8 were certain they had us bottled up there."

Captain Takida: "Being informed of the gallant deaths of our comrades in Attu, our morale reached the highest peak and everyone of us was fully determined to avenge our fallen comrades. When the order to evacuate came, we could not help but express our deep chagrin for not being able to defend the island with our lives."

Sub-Lieutenant Surgeon Komoto: "While on Kiska I asked my patients what they would do in case we were surrounded by the enemy forces and those who were severely wounded immediately replied that they would end their own lives and requested me to kill them if they did not have the strength to do so themselves. When the news of our projected withdrawal reached the patients they asked me, without a single exception, to kill them, as they did not want to burden the unit with useless men. It is with great joy that I can state now that every one of the wounded were safely removed from the island."

Colonel Yamaguchi: "Luck was not with us and we had to retreat before completing our mission of defending the island to the last, however, we are determined to guard the position we are now stationed in. We look forward to the day when we will be able to land on Kiska and Attu Islands again to wreak vengeance on the Americans for the deaths of our comrades, who fought and died against overwhelming odds."

Many Students Apply For Heishikan Entry; More Being Accepted

The large number of applications to the Heishikan Academy points to the popularity of this institution for the training of young men for service with the Foreign Office. The new semester will soon open and there is still available a few vacancies for any Japanese, 27 years or under who is a graduate of a high school in the United States or Canada. Food and shelter will be provided during the period of study. All persons interested are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by their curriculum vitae as soon as possible. Address all communications to the Heishikan, Tokyo-to, Nakano-ku, Takane-cho 12.

Concert Calendar

The first concert sponsored by the Arts Elevation Society, Friday, October [illegible] at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. [illegible] artists include Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, accompanied by Yoshinao Nakada. The program includes (violin solo) Bach's Sonata in G minor No. 1 (without accompaniment); Tschaikowsky's Waltz in G major; Schubert's Auer's Serenade; Kreisler's Vienna Rhapsody; Pugnani's Prelude and Allegro; (Vocal solo); Japanese lyric numbers by Akiyoshi, Hirai and Tanaka; Operatic arias from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and Bizet's "Carmen."

A concert by the Kaiyo Brass Band, conducted by Terunobu Sakai, Friday, October 15, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Soichiro Namioka, tenor; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano. The piano accompaniment by Ichiro Onozaki. The program includes also ballet performance by Yusaku Azuma and his ballet troupe.

A concert by the Tokyo Academy of Music, Saturday, October 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The Academy Orchestra and chorus conducted by Professor Helmut Fellmer and Kunihiko Hashimoto. The soloists includes Miss Yasuko Asakura, piano; and Yoshiaki Fujii, tenor; the program includes Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony; Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, Op. 54; K. Hashimoto's "Hymns to the Heroic Soul," a cantata dedicated to the memory of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

A concert entitled "Service to the State Through Music," on Saturday, October 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano, will render Schubert's Serenade; Brahms' "Cradle Song"; Y. Hirai's "Nocturne" and "Mount Asama," aria, Polonaise from "Mignon" by Thomas, accompanied by Miss Yoko Matsukuma at the piano. The other artists include Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin; Miss Sonoko Inouye, piano; Takashi Kurata, 'cello; Toroku Takagi, piano.

The 22nd subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Monday, October 18, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano. The program includes Wagner's "Fliegende Hollander-Overture"; Aria from Opera, and numbers by Japanese composers (soprano solo with orchestra); Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony.

A concert by the Musashino Music School Chorus Group, under the direction of Naohiro Fukui, Monday, October 18, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes mixed and female numbers.

The subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Wednesday and Thursday, October 20 and 21, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano. The program includes Kiyohiko [illegible]shima's Overture; Saint-saens' Pian[illegible] Concerto No. 2; Rimsky-Korsawok's [illegible]apriccio espagnol; R. Strauss' Tod und [illegible]erklaerung.

A piano recital by Miss Kyo Ishii, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito, Friday, October 22, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Yoshiko Ishii, mezzo-soprano, will also assist the artist in the concert. The program includes Mozart's Marriage of Figaro-Overture; Franck's Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra; (Mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Yoshiko Ishii: Mahler's "Ich atmet' einen Linden duft." "Rheinlegendchen," "Urlicht"); Toroku Takagi's "Tenga-naru-Bukyoku" for Piano and Orchestra.

Have you heard of the Piano Recital of KYO ISHII?

Friday, Oct. 22, at 7 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall

1. MOZART: Marriage of Figaro-Overture
2. T. TAKAGI: "Tenga-naru Bukyoku" for Piano and Orchestra
3. Mezzo-Soprano Solo: YOSHIKO ISHII Mahler: a) Ich atmet' einen Linden duft. b) Rheinlegendchen c) Urlicht
4. C. FRANCK: Variations Symphoniques for Piano and Orchestra

Piano: KYO ISHII
Orchestra: Tokyo Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of HIDEO SAITO
Mezzo-Soprano Solo: YOSHIKO ISHII

ADMISSION: ¥4.00, ¥2.40, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at KONDO MUSIC OFFICE, Ginza Nishi 2-chome. Tel. 56-2671, or PLAY GUIDE, Ginza 2-chome. Tel. 56-5011-3.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Kanjincho," one of the sure-fire dramas among the numerous traditional Kabuki plays, will feature the matinee performance of the Kabukiza next month when three veteran actors, such as Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kikugoro Onoye, will collaborate in the play. Koshiro will take the role of Benkei, the hero of the drama. Opposite Koshiro will be Uzayemon, who will appear in the role of Togashi, the keeper of the Ataka barrier. Kikugoro will play Yoshitsune. Additional attraction will be "Basho," a classical play dealing with the life of Basho, the famed poet, written by Kyoshi Takahama, in which Kichiyemon Nakamura will head the cast. This drama, which will be produced in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the death of Basho, is promised to be booked in the list of the national drama by the Board of Information.

At the Shimbashi Embujo, all members of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play in three plays next month. A new play by Onitaro Oka called "Bells" will be used as the curtain raiser. The second on the bill will be "The Last Day of Oishi," chief of the 47 Ronin, in the lengthy classical play by Seika Mayama. The third and concluding offering is expected to be a Yedo melodrama known as "Sannin Kichiza" by Mokuami.

The Geibunza dramatic troupe, organized recently by Shu Takizawa, will make its initial performances at the Teikoku Gekijo for a week from November 1. Mushakoji's new play entitled "Three Laughs" will be presented. From November 8, the Toho Gekidan will present the third show at this theater, staging two plays, namely, "At the Site of An Old Castle" by Osuke Agi, and "A Canal" by Teppei Kataoka.

The fifth performance of the Bunkaza theatrical group will be marked by the presentation of a modern melodrama called "The Voice of The South" by Ryuichiro Yagi. It will be staged at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, from October 20 until November 3.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

A YOUNG man, thirty years old, seeks position as office assistant in any capacity. Speaks English and willing to go anywhere. Box 229, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE man with thorough knowledge of English seeks position as interpreter or correspondent. Can also undertake translation work of any description. Box 226, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIDDLE-AGED European woman desires position with foreign family as housekeeper or other domestic worker. Apply Box 758, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Exchange

RENTAN stove or electric fan in exchange for wood-burning stove. Call Tel. 34-3191-2, Room 500.

Board, Lodging Wanted

SINGLE furnished room in Tokyo wanted by French student with at least breakfast and supper. Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FRENCH lady wishes to rent two or three unfurnished rooms with bath and kitchen in Tokyo or suburbs. Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEMI-FOREIGN or foreign style house located as near the center of Tokyo Metropolis as possible. Rent up to ¥300. A foreign resident. Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO foreign houses, five rooms, each a suitable place not too far from car stops. Apply Mr. Yoshinaga, 71 Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

IN Yokohama foreign style house with most modern conveniences, 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms, concrete cellar, garage, 2 detached houses for servants and chauffeur, about 1,000 tsubo garden. Condition: Foreign style house in or near Tokyo with modern conveniences to be put at seller's disposal, for rent only. Apply Box 228, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OMORI. Well-built large foreign house, central heating, 2 baths, modern equipment and lot. Apply Telephone Yokohama Honkyoku 6158.

For Sale

A FRENCH cooking range in best condition. Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

A WOODEN German twin bed with hair mattresses and springs. Two marble topped night tables to match. Price ¥600. Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GAS cooking stove. Three burners, one large oven, one small oven. Chromium and white enamel. Excellent condition. Reasonable offer accepted. Box 231, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO and radio-gramophone, both in good condition. Inspection by appointment. No dealers. Apply Box 232, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

200 razor blades "Schick" for Magazine Repeating Razor or change against blades for Schick Injector Razor. Apply Box 759, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, piano, sewing machines, etc. Will buy at high price. George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-2414 c/o Chiyoda.

GRAMOPHONES and records wanted for relief work. Please send details to The Swedish Legation, Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3 chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

JAPANESE lessons given by long experienced teacher in Tokyo and Karuizawa. Apply Abo, 26 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 382, Tokyo Central.

Translation

GERMAN, French, English, Dutch also Japanese translation work of any description, promptly and carefully executed by experienced translators. Box 207, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0048.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥8, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel Shiba 42-4787.

MEDICAL

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities 100 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing, cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

PROF. Dr. X. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 3-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 148.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1943

The Internal Stiffening of Japan

The Cabinet reshuffle which took place last week is a heartening indication that the general overhauling of the Governmental machinery, resulting from the comprehensive plans adopted on September 22 by the Cabinet after long and careful study, is now actively under way. With November 1 set as the date on which a sweeping reorganization and regrouping of various Ministries and other Governmental bodies will take effect, it is clear that the comprehensive plans designed to give the Government greater efficiency in the great task devolving upon it are proceeding with satisfactory dispatch.

In the present brief intervening transitional period, various concrete measures to render effective in the shortest possible time the far-reaching policies decided upon are proceeding apace. These include unification of control over all matters pertaining to the production of war supplies, unified administration of food production and distribution in a broad self-sufficiency plan embracing Japan and Manchoukuo, simplification and concentration of traffic control, together with the mobilization of students for different duties and of women to replace men under 40 in certain designated civilian occupations so that this vast hitherto untouched reserve of manpower may be released for work of greater national importance. All these and related measures are being carried out with a view to a maximum strengthening of the country's internal structure to meet any and all exigencies arising from the war.

The Government's three immediate major objectives in undertaking, with its characteristic energy and thoroughness, these radical changes in the country's internal organization are (1) the rapid expansion of fighting power in general, and of air power in particular, (2) the strengthening of internal defenses, and (3) the attainment of complete self-sufficiency in food supplies.

In view of the persistent quantity-based American counter-offensive operations in the North and South Pacific, in the Aleutians, the Solomons and New Guinea, in spite of staggering losses, a demand arose for a quantitative increase in our own aerial strength. It was primarily to meet this demand that the new Ministry of Munitions is to be created. Through its effective control of all key industries and essential materials and through its close supervision and adjustment of all undertakings connected with war supplies, a rapid acceleration of aircraft production and a greatly enhanced output of all munitions of war is envisaged.

Moreover in planning the desired increase in air power the question of manpower, which is a matter of such serious worry to the enemy, was not lost sight of. In this respect Japan is fortunate in the still vast reserves of manpower at her disposal whereby the additional labor for the planned increase on the huge scale demanded is assured. The mobilization of students and the replacement of men under 40 by women in certain fields, to which end the nation's womanhood is already being effectively mobilized, are additional guarantees that no labor bottleneck will interfere with the swift and smooth functioning of the plan at a tempo which the enemy will soon have cause to note.

With the rapid increase in air strength of the Imperial Forces the enemy's quantitative air effort, on which apparently it places its sole reliance, will no longer be met qualitatively alone. With quantity to match quantity, qualitative superiority will tell even more effectively than hitherto. This together with that overplus of the inimitable spirit of Japan's fighting forces, whether on land, at sea or in the air, will enable our forces to crush all future counter-offensives no matter where the enemy may show his head.

In anticipation of possible enemy air attacks on the mainland of this country, the measures to be enforced envisage as far as possible the early dispersal of the populations of the capital and larger cities. Government offices and other administrative bodies will also be decentralized and scattered through the provinces wherever feasible, while the air defenses of munitions plants will be tightened and strengthened to the point where, even should the enemy attack in mass, effective and continuous production of vital war supplies will be assured in all circumstances. Here also the planned expansion of our air power will play a further vital part by permitting conclusive counter-attack should the enemy air forces venture on mass bombing raids on our mainland. In this way any such vain enemy attempt to undermine the invincible fighting will of our country or to disturb those engaged in the battle of production will be effectively parried.

Plans for increasing output of the principal foodstuffs to ensure complete self-sufficiency in food supplies and unshakable security of the living conditions on the home front have already been fully worked out. The new Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, to be created by amalgamation of portions of the present Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and of Commerce and Industry, will be charged with their execution. This new Ministry will also assume control over the production and distribution of vital foodstuffs on a unified basis.

In this connection our sister state, Manchoukuo, in ever active cooperation with this country, is now studying various concrete measures to ensure the smooth, uninterrupted supply of necessary foodstuffs to Japan. Through full cooperation between the two closely united nations it is confidently anticipated that the wartime structure covering both countries for absolute self-sufficiency in essential food supplies will be established on an unassailable basis. This, coupled with the highly accelerated production of aircraft and other war supplies, ensures a decisive war structure on both the home and fighting fronts which will leave nothing to be desired.

As the question of transportation has intimate bearing on both the matter of food supplies and their smooth distribution, as well as on increased war output, it was furthermore deemed desirable to streamline the nation's system of communications by placing land and sea transportation under one unified control, embracing not only Japan Proper, but also overseas communications with Manchoukuo, China, and the various southern regions. To achieve this end the present Ministries of Railways and of Communications will be merged into a new Ministry of Transportation and Communications on November 1.

All these projects are based on recent considerations of strategy, and the speed with which they are now being carried out testifies to the long and exhaustive planning which preceded their promulgation. Full confidence is felt that with the guaranteed security of the living conditions of the people behind the guns, and the tremendous strengthening of air power, both for offense and defense, certain to accrue from the new measures, any demands arising from the present war situation can be more than adequately met.

It is, further, a more than encouraging sign of the indivisible unity and high morale of the nation that the various sections of the civilian population most directly affected, in rallying to enthusiastic support of the plans, found nothing to criticize, unless it were that the measures, whose necessity had long been anticipated, had not been sooner put into effect.

That the entire country is doing, and will continue to do its utmost to effect speedy realization of the Government's bold plans goes without saying. Indeed, it may be said that further inspired by confidence in the soundness and certain successful realization of these plans, the determination of the 100,000,000 people of this country to fight out the Greater East Asia War to a finish and their absolute conviction of final complete victory over the enemy who sought to strangle them, are firmer and more unshakable today than ever before.

A Year Ago Today

October 13, 1942

Suffering from a keen shortage of iron, steel, and other metals, the United States has been occupied with the recovery of scraps but as there have been no substantial results achieved, the Navy Department has abandoned all hope and has decided to take its battleship 'Oregon' to parts. The 'Oregon' registers 10,000 tons and rendered services during the American-Spanish War of 1898, as a relic of which it had been preserved. The Washington authorities expect to recover approximately 7,000 tons of metals from the warship.

* * *

Partly as the result of the enormous increase in the demand for gasoline in the United States, but mainly due to the losses of its tankers in the Caribbean Sea and other waters the Americans are now greatly suffering from the short-supply of gasoline, and ration tickets of gasoline are now gathering a host of aggressive bidders. In Washington alone about 50,000 gasoline tickets have been stolen in the period of a few weeks.

Secret History of Philippine Independence

(From the Shukan Mainichi)

ROUND-TABLE PARTICIPANTS

Atsushi Kimura: Permanent Director of the Philippine Society of Japan and ex-Consul-General to Manila
Minoru Izawa: Secretary in the Board of Information and ex-Consul to Manila
Ki Kimura: Author

Reporter: The independence of the Philippines is here. Let us hear a little of the so-called secret history of the Philippine Independence movement. Mr. Ki Kimura, will you please take over the chairmanship?

Kimura (Ki): To exaggerate things a bit, I think that Burma and the Philippines are the first of the world's "colored" races to become independent nations. And of these two, the Philippines had been carrying on a very zealous independence movement from 45 or 46 years ago. Today their long cherished dream has at last attained realization so we can imagine how great must be their joy.

The movement in those days had a very deep connection with our country, and as it was centered about the personality of General Emilio Aguinaldo, let us hear a little about him from Mr. Atsushi Kimura, who was on intimate terms with the General during his days of office as Consul-General in Manila.

Bonifacio and Aguinaldo

Kimura (Atsushi): Rather than General Aguinaldo, the first leader of the independence movement was a man called Bonifacio, who organized a secret society called the (Katipunan), in order to scheme for the rebellion against Spain. When the (Katipunan) disturbance arose in the Philippines in about 1896, the man who was selected to head the Revolutionary Army was General Aguinaldo. Under the charge that he had violated military regulations, Bonifacio was court-martialed and given the death sentence.

Thereafter, General Aguinaldo became the commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary forces, and the foremost leader in the fight against Spain.

I was sent out to Manila by the Government some ten years ago. My impressions of the General were that he is an ordinary, good-natured old man.

Could this be the great soldier, I thought, who has led thousands of troops into the battlefield? From his youth, he had great business talents and had made his fortune early. Starting out as a village headman, he was encouraged by others into other activities until finally he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army. However, the tides of fortune in the war against Spain became unfavorable to the Filipinos. But on the Spanish side, too, there was no desire to deal more positive blows against them by further use of armed force. Soon an agreement was reached between General Aguinaldo and the Spanish Governor-General, and, under the condition that the internal administration of the Philippines would be reformed, the General consented to be deported to a foreign country.

Thus, Aguinaldo exiled himself to Hongkong, from where he left on the first leg of a scheduled tour of the globe. But, just as he reached Singapore, the Spanish-American War unexpectedly broke out. This was in April, 1898. At this point, the General was approached by the American Consul-General, who requested that he return immediately to his fatherland, and join forces with the Americans for the expulsion of the Spaniards; and he was overjoyed by the promise that should the Americans be victorious, immediate independence would be granted to the Philippines.

Returning from Singapore to Hongkong, he boarded the American warship, "Olympia," and landed finally at Cavite. Already at that time, the American navy had occupied the naval port. But Manila had not yet fallen. So gathering his former colleagues, the General organized a volunteer army, and in concert with the American troops, took part mainly in the attack on that city. In those days, the American Marines were still inadequate, and were not able to launch an attack against Manila, so it was the General's army which encircled the bay city. Within a short time thereafter, an armistice was signed between the American and Spanish forces and at this point, the Americans closely sealed the gates to the city, forbidding any Filipino soldiers to enter.

It goes without saying that the General and each man under him were filled with the deepest indignation. This is the beginning of the enstrangement between the Americans and the Filipinos. As a result of this, the much anticipated independence of the Philippines had come to naught, for late in the year 1898, by the terms of the peace pact signed in Paris, the Philippines became a territory of the United States. The resentful Filipinos, realizing that their true enemies were not the Spaniards but the Americans, broke into armed conflict with them in February of the following year.

Needless to say, General Aguinaldo led all his forces in a valiant attack against their enemy, but they were inferior to the Americans in number and in weapons. The battles continued an unfavorable trend; the General was forced to flee into a hideout deep in the mountains of Isabella Province, where he was taken prisoner as a result of an American and brought to Manila to be put at the mercy of his enemy. Among all the Filipinos I have met, I think that General Aguinaldo is one of the greatest.

Izawa: I would like to relate a few things which I know about the General. The first time I met Aguinaldo was when I accompanied Mr. Atsushi Kimura on his visit. As there were many points concerning the independence struggle which were not clear, I wished to question the central figure of the movement, the General himself. Going back to the early days, he explained that although rather belatedly, the idea of free racial rights had come into the Philippines from Europe, and the people began to feel that they would like to see their country independent, that they wished to petition for a little more political rights. But the General's parents feared this trend greatly, worrying lest he should be arrested for holding such radical ideas, and urged him to get married as the best remedy. When he was 28 years of age, the revolution finally broke out, and he joined the rebel army as a lieutenant. The assault on the naval port of Cavite was decided upon as the curtain-raiser and Aguinaldo received his orders.

When the designated night arrived, with thoughts of his young wife and the searching eyes of his parents and the impending attack on Cavite without benefit of weapons—no food would pass his dry throat, and he kept drinking water all through the meal. And the General admitted that at the sight of his cousin, who had also received the same orders, calmly eating his dinner, he was filled with envy. After filling himself with water, he sauntered out toward the Cavite barracks as though merely going for a walk, and striking down a sentry, he seized a rifle and sabre and returned. These, said the General, were the first arms that the Revolutionary Army possessed.

At this point, I was much puzzled and asked the General, why if they were planning such a great move as revolution, they did not obtain arms and scheme a direct attack against the Spanish army. I told him that I could not understand why they had commenced action without such calculations.

But according to the General, the Filipinos were hoping that Japan would bring the arms. And finding it very interesting, I did some research on this matter, and discovered that practically all the revolutionists at that time were deeply impressed by the Sino-Japanese War. They came to think that without seeking the aid of Japan their new future paths would not be opened, that they would have to be eternal slaves of the Spaniards, and that no matter what happened, they must make strong ties with Japan. At the time of the start of the revolutionary movement, aside from those Filipinos who already resided in Japan, others followed their footsteps and gathered in Yokohama, where they feverishly engaged in the buying of weapons and commenced activities to get in touch with the Japanese authorities in order to petition for their aid. Just a little before this, some time in the 1800's, a wooden vessel called the Kongo had gone to the Philippines, on which occasion, according to documents, the Filipinos had come to the captain of the ship and handed him a written entreaty which said they desired to buy arms from Japan in order to start a revolution.

Kimura (Ki): Before he became acquainted with any Japanese, Mariano Ponce, the envoy sent by Aguinaldo in order to obtain aid in Japan, met the exiled Chinese leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Yokohama, and discussed their mutual problems. From this time, unknown to others, unbreakable ties between Japan the Philippines and China had been united. Let us now hear about the relationship between Ponce and Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Izawa: There is not much record left of Ponce's relations with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A few pictures remain but not many letters, but it appears a certainty that it was Dr. Sun Yat-sen who introduced him to Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai.

At any rate, Dr. Sun felt that the revolution in China would not go so well, and it was he who first approached Mariano Ponce, requesting that the Philippines become independent, and then with that country as the base, the independence of China could be schemed. There are many Overseas Chinese in the Islands, so with them as the nucleus the freedom of China was planned. And the purchasing of arms and various negotiations with the Japanese were practically all left to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who bought much weapons and shells under his own name and sent them to the Philippines.

Later, when the Americans finally secured their foothold, and Aguinaldo became a prisoner of the enemy forces, Ponce was put into very difficult circumstances, and went from Hongkong, and then to French Indo-China. He still had left in his hands some of the funds which had been entrusted him for the purchase of arms. Ponce was a man of integrity; he entered each of his financial transaction in his books; and he submitted financial reports frequently. He gave the remaining funds he possessed to Dr Sun Yat-sen, asking him to use it to win Chinese independence, and told him that if he should be successful, the Philippines would fight to the end for their freedom with Chinese aid. The Chinese realized their independence. As the Philippines was at this time under American domination, those who had taken part in the revolution were branded as dangerous characters, and not allowed to hold any positions of importance. Falling ill, Ponce died a little before the Jones law was passed.

Kimura (Ki): The flag of independence at that time was raised near Canton, says Toten Miyazaki in his "The Dream of 33 Years." When Ponce came to Japan he had no connections with any Japanese, and he first of all met Dr. Sun Yat-sen, an acquaintance of Toten Miyazaki who introduced them to each other. And through Miyazaki, Ponce was presented to Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai and thence to the Japanese General Staff Headquarters.

Izawa: Upon his arrival in Japan, Ponce took up his abode at the "Ryozan Haku" atop Nogeyama in Yokohama to which Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other members of the Chinese Revolutionary Party, as well as many Japanese "ronin" turned their steps. From here he carried on his communications with the General Staff Headquarters for the sending of Japanese officers to the Philippines, and the purchasing of weapons and ammunitions.

The Japanese Government was wary about aiding his activities, because at this time there was pending the question of the revision of treaties, and it was feared that any outward manifestations of sympathy would interfere with it. However, the Japanese people were in complete support of the Philippines independence.

Though the Government considered it prudent not to participate directly, many persons, as individuals, took part whole-heartedly. In the newspapers at the time too the Mainichi Shimbun—the fore-runner of the Nichi Nichi—also took up the subject and strongly advocated the assistance of the Filipinos. Nagao Ariga, Takataro Kimura, and Teikichi Shiba of the Yorozu Choho are only a few of the writers who voiced their sympathetic sentiments. And behind them stood Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai.

From the Meiji Cultural Research Institute emerged Captain Kei Hara, who was sent to the Philippines by the General Staff Headquarters. When General Aguinaldo was confined to his North Luzon mountain retreat and was unable to come out, Captain Hara returned to Japan. Together with the father of Shigeru Yoshida, Tsuna Takeuchi, Captain Hara wanted to mediate with the American Government on behalf of the General but they were stopped by Field-Marshal Yamagata. We mentioned Captain Hara's name to General Aguinaldo and asked if he knew of such a person, to which he replied enthusiastically, that not only did he know him well, but that Hara had also at one time been his Chief-of-Staff. You see, Hara was one of those men sent to the Philippines through Ponce's efforts.

Kimura (Ki): Captain Hara and Sergeant Saburo Nakamori were decorated for distinguished services rendered, were they not?

Reporter: Could you tell us something about the General's shell-marked home?

Kimura (Atsushi): The home of General Aguinaldo is constructed very picturesquely, and immediately draws one's interest. It is an old house, and new additions have been built round it, and from afar it appears like an astronomical observatory. During the War with Spain, a shell from the Spanish forces pierced the roof of the old building. And later, in the course of the fight against the Americans, a projectile from an American warship penetrated into the bedroom. The General has carefully preserved to this date the scars made by the shells and all those who visit his home are first of all shown these remains of Spanish and American gunfire by the General himself. They have become a sort of a relic.

Kimura (Ki): Now, of the men who are today rising to support on their shoulders the new Philippines. Let us hear something of Dr. Laurel first of all.

Kimura (Atsushi): Ten years ago, when I first met Dr. Laurel, I thought him to be an unusual scholar for a Filipino, but more than that, that he was imbued with a great fighting spirit. When the misunderstanding arose between the Americans and Filipinos during the days of Governor-General Wood, it is a well-known story how the entire Filipino officialdom tendered their resignation. But among them, Dr. Laurel was the first to take the step. We have heard frequently of his name since then. While I was in the Philippines the Takloban Incident occurred. A Japanese named Hara had been injustly accused of murder and had been thrown into prison. But, he was not the sort of a person who would commit such a crime, and all the Japanese there, sympathizing with him, raised funds to provide legal counsel for him. I'm quite sure that some 200,000 pesos were collected. This case was first tried in a district court, where regrettably, he was found guilty and sentenced to death. At this, the Japanese Association came into the picture and had the case carried to the Supreme Court in Manila. The question of legal counsel was raised and it was decided that Dr. Laurel was the most logical man.

When the case finally came up for trial in the highest court, Dr. Laurel, busy in gathering voluminous documents and evidences, forgot to sleep or eat and as result of his brilliant handling of the case, Hara's innocence was fully proved and he was released, just as we had anticipated. I was filled with admiration at this time at the legal skill of Dr. Laurel. Thus it was that later we had him join the staff of the Japanese Consulate as legal counsel.

I do not know whether it was before or after Mr. Ki Kimura's return to Japan, but a rumor was rampant that the Americans would in the end return and take back the Philippines again. In order to squash this rumor, Dr. Laurel delivered a brilliant oration. He was deeply confident of the fact that the Japanese would gain final victory, he asserted, but if by some trick of fate, the Americans should be victorious, he as well as others would come up for trial before them. In such a case, he said, he would be the first to face the firing squad and that the others need not be worried as he would bear the whole responsibility. His vigorous words greatly moved the crowd, such a man of courage is he.

Kimura (Atsushi): The outstanding personality to be watched is the First Vice-Chairman of the Commission and ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Avancena. He is a man of extremely peaceful character, and it is said that he does not have a single enemy. Hence, he had much authority in the capacity of mediator between the various political parties and factions. Next to him is the Second Vice-Chairman, Mr. Aquino, possessor also of a strong fighting spirit and said to be next only to Quezon in his oratorical prowess. His deliveries in the Tagalog language are certainly marvelous. With Japanese blood running in his veins, he is the most appropriate person to work in the front line of action. Another point to be noted is the appearance of a man from the Moro race, Alaoya Alonto, a former member of the Lower House of the Assembly. In short, his presence suggests that with the enactment of the national Constitution, a new and united Philippines will arise embracing the Sulu Archipelago and southern Mindanao, which are the districts in which the Moro race lives.

Izawa: I feel that a greater part of the Filipinos are a positive, independent people, who are fully cognizant of their position as members of the Asiatic race.

MANCHOUKUO'S SCIENCE MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

Fengman Dam Is World's Greatest Achievement

By REIKICHI TADA
(From the Mainichi)

September 8, 1943, at 4 p.m. I was aroused from my day-dreaming by the sound of the wheels passing over a steel bridge, and looking out of the window, I saw that the express train, Hikari, was, before I was aware of it, about to cross the Yalu River on the Chosen-Manchoukuo border. Once again, after four long years, I was about to step on Manchoukuo soil which held so many fond memories for me, to attend the Scientific Conference in Manchoukuo as a member of the Scientific Technique Investigation Committee. Four years ago, I had come here on a military mission in connection with my job.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, not only myself, but the attention of all was directed toward China and the South, where our Imperial Forces were achieving such brilliant victories, that we neglected sadly our concern over conditions in Manchoukuo. I secretly thought that with the shifting of war interest to other lands, the nurturing of the construction work in our brother nation had naturally been left untended. And when I accepted the invitation from the Manchoukuo Government, I had intended to put the emphasis of my trip upon the inspection of the natural resources in Chosen on the return route.

But, unexpectedly, the moment I stepped into Manchoukuo territory, I realized how mistaken I was. Indeed, during those years, the nation had continued its systematic development. It had far outdone the old proverb "In three years one becomes three years older," for the country had become full-grown, and was already playing a vital role in the War of Greater East Asia.

Hsinking Forges Ahead

Hsinking today, four years after my last visit, is enough to open one's eyes in astonishment. The plans of the city, which had been called a great "furoshiki" by the belittling observer, had become a magnificent structure. The government buildings, thoroughfares, the over and underground water system, and here and there the wide squares filled with official residences and private homes,—all were built in accordance with ideals. The erection of that great city illustrates the will and bold, resolute power of youthful Manchoukuo. Indeed, Manchoukuo is a virgin land of science, with no traditions or ties to hinder its growth.

September 10th was the scheduled date of the general meeting of the Manchoukuo Scientific Committee. It is a great event held once a year, and is attended by all the scientific brains of the entire nation. The agenda consists of discussions and debtates on questions submitted by the Premier, and the answers or decisions are all received by the head of the Government, too. It is similar to the Scientific Technique Investigation Commission of Japan, except that in Manchoukuo, only the Premier submits inquiries and receives decisions.

Manchoukuo, the virgin land of scientific construction is faced today with mountainous problems. But because it is a new country, there is no obstruction to the direct application of science to all problems. The nation today is in the vigorous stages of its newly gained manhood when it can carry out all the original ideas which are drawn up.

Saw Miniature Models

In the afternoon of the following day, the 11th, I made an inspection tour of the Continental Scientific Institute, and was shown the miniature models which showed to what extent Manchoukuo had grown in the realm of scientific research, and I thought that without doubt, in the future, the swift rise of the level of scientific technique would surpass that of Japan.

I was also able to make my long-desired visit to the Fengman Dam in Kirin. Under the able guidance of Mr. Homma of the Water and Electrical Power Section, I was able to inspect the huge electrical power facilities of the Sungari River which have been called the greatest in the world. XX meters above sea level in the mountains of Fengman, and XX meters high, the dam was virtually completed after four years of construction. Electric power will be sent out to all the industrial areas in the plains of Manchoukuo and help to contribute enormously toward the War. All those speaking of Manchoukuo must first of all sing in praise of civil engineering of the Sungari River, and the Fengman Dam.

This huge project has been carried out resolutely on the virgin land of science by the youthful energy of New Manchoukuo. Rather than marvel at the facilities of world proportions, one must extent words of praise to the endeavor and courage which schemed and overcame all difficulties to complete this great undertaking.